will you calmly and patriotically unite with the great body of your Democratic friends, or will you let your disappointed enthusiasm and personal friendships, or the artifices of designing and ambitious men, drive you into opposition to an Administration which you approve, and to a party with which you have so long acted? Are you prepared, on this trying emergency, to secule from the Republican ranks, and throw yourselves into the arms of your political enemies? These are serious questions, which it is now important you should consider well and appreciate. You must now take a bold and resolute stand in defence of your old principles and friends, or consent to abandon them forever. You have it now in your power to do great good or great mischief. it now in your power to do great good or great mischief. You must not decide, (if your determination is not already formed,) and this decision may be as important to

It now in your power to do great good or great mischief. You must not decide, (if your determination is not already formed.) and this decision may be as important to yourselves as your country.

Fellow-citizens, we do not use this language to excite your fear; far from it. The situation of our country, and the purposes and views of our opponents, might strike you with the danger hoped for by the latter, from discord and division among the Republican party. Of that you have heretofore composed an important part. Nothing, however, is more distant from our intention, than to offend, or to attempt to fasten blame upon any. We know that virtuous and enlightened men are often led away under the influence of the best feelings. Indeed, how often are many of those who spread delusion, themselves deluded. Our object is to harmonize and conciliate, not inflame. We feel it to be our duty to make this appeal, and we do it in the kindest spirit. To warn you of the possible dangers to which you are about to expose your country; to exhort you to forget the past in this crisis and moment of danger, and unite in the cause you profess to have so much at heart; above all, to remind you of what you ought now to be sensible, that your alliance is looked to and courted with the utmost solicitude by your encuises, and with the hope of making our political divisions the foundation of their success; not, however, by electing your friends, but their own. What, then, are you to gain by such an union? Avoid it, if you would not look back with bitter anguish to the overthrow and ruin of a party, which exists upon the principles which first bound them together, (in spite of difference of opinion, in matters concerning which good men may differ,) ought to be prevented. Ought such dangers to exist, and such a result be put within the reach of chance? Can there, or ought there to be but one answer? We know that among the portion of our Republican friends who have thus estranged themselves from us, and are becoming aliens to our cause, some have time and reflection will soon heal it, and effect a perfect reconciliation, and that all collisions and heart-burnings will perish in the blaze of better and more generous feelings. If they have been deluded by the artifices of enemies or misguided feeling, now is the time to look for the Republican banner, to see where it is planted, and who surround it. Let them return, then, to the Republican fold of their fathers. We invite them to do so, as brethren; as men united in a common cause for a common good. We invite them to let a common interest bind us together, and to let the only competition be, who shall render mast service to the good old Democratic cause; who be most active in promoting the glory and happiness of our doubly blessed country.

A. STEVENSON, of Virginia.

SILAS WRIGHT, of New York.

UPTON S. HEATH, of Maryland.

GARET W. WILLIAMS, of N. Hampshire.

ROBT. STRANGE, of North Carolina.

SAML. A. CARTWRIGHT, of Mississippi.

July 31, 1835.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ELECTION RETURNS.—In the Wairen and Tarborough Congressional Districts, the Elections took place last week. From Warren we have no returns, but learn verbally

From Warren we have no returns, but learn verbally that Hawkins majority is about 700; which would swell his majority in the district, to about 1060.

Edgecombe.—Benjamin Sharpe, Senate; Lemuel Deberry, Joseph John Pippen, Commons.

For Congress, Hall 1319, Pettigrew 75.

Pitt.—Alfred Moye, Senate; Macon Moye, John L. Foreman, Commons. State of the poll for Senate, Moye 349, M. Dickinson 298; for Commons of Moye (debeted).

Moye (de For Congress, Hall 600, Pettigrew 532, Beanfort.—For Congress, Pettigrew 532, Hushington, Pettigrew 491, Hall 31, Hyde, we learn, gave Pettigrew 491, Hall 31.

Washington, Pettigrew 421, Hail 31.

Hyde, we learn, gave Pettigrew 319 majority.

Which leaves Dr. Hall but 55 majority, and Tyrrell,
(Mr. Pettigrew's residence,) yet to be heard from, which
will give him a majority of four or five hundred—and
elect him of course, by about 400 votes.

Lincoln County.—A correspondent in Lincoln informe
us, that on Wednesday of court week, 22d ult., the candidates for Congress, and for the State Legislature, declared themselves before the Grand Jury, and a respectable collection of citizens. Bartlett Shipp, Esq., opposes the Hon. Henry W. Conner, for Congress; but our
correspondent feels no apprehension but that Maj. Conner will succeed by a handsome majority. Col. Michael
Reinhart, and John B. Harry, Esq., are candidates for
the Senate; and Henry Cansler, Michael Hoke, and Peter Mauney, Esquires, are candidates for the Commons.
It is almost certain that the democratic party will gain
one member from Lincoln county, in place of Mr. Shipp.

Gen. Jesse Speight.—All information from the Newbern
Congressional district, goes to confirm what we from the

Gen. Jesse Speight.—All information from the Newbern Congressional district, goes to confirm what we, from the moment we heard of M Leod's being a candidate, felt perfectly assured of,—that Gen. Speight would be re-elected by a handsome majority. There is, perhaps, no one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in this State, whose defeat the mongrel party of Whigs and Nullifiers, would more rejoice to accomplish than that of General Speight. The People, whose true friend and faithful representative he has ever been, are aware of the efforts of the aristocrats and disorganizers to break him down, and are religing to give him a trimmont. and are rallying to give him a triumphant support.

In Craven County.—At Core Creek, Gen. Speight will

In Craven County.—At Core Creek, Gen. Speight will receive a majority of five to one of all the votes given.—At a muster at Batchelor's Creek, 24th ult. out of 60 votes, 55 were for Speight: and at the three upper Swift Creek musters, it is confidently affirmed he will obtain

Creek musters, it is confidently affirmed the with four to one of all the votes given.

In Carteret county, a correspondent of the Newbern Sentinel says, that a decided re-action has taken place in that county in favor of Gen. Speight, within the last that county in favor of Gen. Speight, within the last that county in favor of Gen. Speight, within the last this leisure, but in time to have the list of their names at his leisure, but in time to have the list of their names. Sentinel says, that a decided re-action has taken place in that county in favor of Gen. Speight, within the last fortnight; and if he does not get a majority, the vote will be so close that the Whigs will have very little to will be so close that the Whigs will have very little to EDWD W. NORTH, Chairman

ounty.
In Johnston county, (Mr. M'Leod's own county,) a letter to the Sentinel says, "Gen. Speight is gaining rapid ly, and will leave his competitor a handsome distance

behind."

In Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, &c. Gen. S. is all powerful—which will secure for Mr. M'Leod, what is said he expects to receive, "a Waterloo defeat."—Standard.

Republican Trituarn!!—The Democrats of the sixth Congressional District have gained a victory over the combination of Whigs and Nullifers, which must be animating to their republican brethren in other parts of the State. Gen. Micajah T. Hawkins has been re-elected, by a majority of more than a thousand rather over the by a majority of more than a thousand voles, over the Rev. Josiah Cradup. Although the Opposition put forth their strongest and most unexceptionable man, the democracy was too firm and intelligent to be seduced fr an adherence to their principl es and their cause, they emained firm and unshaken, and the hopes of the coa-ition Whigs in that district are destroyed, and their party

And we believe every member of the General Assem-bly, of whose election we have thus far been advised, is a decided Republican and friend of the Administration, except two in Pitt.

except two in Pitt.

This is encouraging to our friends in other counties, where the election is to come on this day week, the 13th inst., and ought so incite them to urge every democrat to attend the polls, and be vigilant in detecting the tricks of the Opposition, as they may rest assured the most atrenuous efforts will be used, to smuggle in panic-Whigs and Bauk-Nullifiers under the guise of affected friendship for Gen. Jackson and his Administration. "Beware of walves in absent alothing."

ware of wolves in sheep's clothing."

The mortification and disappointment of the "Whig" condition, at the result of the elections thus far, cannot be concealed. The official "Register" of Whiggery in this State, however, pricks up its ears, at the prospect of better news hereafter, it says: "In the counties from which we have heard, no better news was anticipated, as regards our State Legislature; but what was antici-pated in regard to the Congressional elections, he suith not. We know the Whigs are sorely disappointed in this respect.

THE SPRINGS.—In making our report heretofore of the company at the White Sulphur, we have confined our remarks to the number on the spot, not regarding those at the several houses in the immediate vicinity, who remain there to use the water until a vacancy occurs at the springs, when they take up their quarters there. There are five houses of entertainment a short distance from the White Sulphur, some of which are spacious, and capable of accommodating fifty or sixty persons. These houses, we are informed, are all filled, and in calculating the and in calculating the number at the White Sulphur, it is proper to take them into the account. The whole number there, agreeably to this mode of computation, is seven next and upwards; and if the accommodations would admit of it, we have no doubt there would have been double that number there at this time. The Salt and Red Sulphur large have not the about these Salt and Red Sulphurs have, between them, about three hundred. The other Springs we have no secounts from, but presume they have their usual quots. - Alleghanian.

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRING .- We under stand that there are now at Lee's Sulphur Spring more than two hundred visitants. The number is said to be daithan two hundred visitants. The number is said to be daily and rapidly increasing. We hope the water may sustain its reputation, and the Spring continue to acquire note, as there have been vast expenditores made for the accommodation of the public, the splendor and conveniences being unsurpassed.—Culpoper Gazette.



Richmond, Tuesday, August 11

THE INCENDIARIES. We shall publish in our next, A Calm Appeal from the South to the North. The great length of the Address of the Baltimore Committee has crowded it out of to-day's paper. We shall show what we have a right to expect from the North upon the question which is now agitating the South

But the South must seriously look to herself—her rights and her interests—in three respects—1st. Emissaries—2d. Incendiary publications—3d. An attempt through Congress to emancipate the slaves in the District of Co-

1st. Emissaries

Longress to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia.

Ist. Emissaries.

The public vigilance is already highly awakened—But the People should in no respect sleep over this subject. Voluntary Associations should be formed—and besides, the regular Police ought to be strengthened—patrols in the counties, and additional Police-officers in the cities. We hope the Committee of Vigilance will carry out the idea; and direct a regular register to be kept of the passengers who arrive here in Steamers, Packets, Stages, &c. Suspicious persons carefully watched—vagrants noted, &c., &c. We warn all Emissaries against crossing the Potomac—As sure as they are caught in the South, they will be scathed by the vengeance of public indignation. Beware—then, and avaunt!

2d. Incendiary Publications.

They must be arrested—whether they come by the public mail, or otherwise. The mail especially is used for this purpose.—What was intended for a public benefit, is thus converted into a public bane. When did the States and the People give up the Police of their States? We quarantine vessels, to keep out the yellow fever; and shall we not keep out a moral peatilence, which is destined to poison society, and involve our families in blood?—But how are the Incendiaries to be cut off from the facilities of the public mail? Until the Legislature meets, we must act for ourselves. To show what is to be done, let us see what has been done—within the last week—1st. We lay before our readers, the Correspondence of Mr. Kendail with the Post-Office to suppress the flame, he will not blame them for doing so.

Mr. Kendail's Letters. flame, he will not blame them for doing so.

Mr. Kendail's Letters.

"Sir: My views in relation to the subject of your letter of the 3d inst. may be learnt from the enclosed copy of a letter to the Postmaster at Charleston, S. C., dated 4th inst. Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

Edm'd Anderson, Ass't P. M. Richmond, Va."

"Post Office Department, }
August 4th, 1835.

"P. M. CHARLESTON, S. C.

"Sir: In your letter of the 29th ult. just received, you inform me that by the steam boat mail from New York your office had been filled with pamphlets and tracts upon slavery: that the public mind was highly excited upon the subject: that you doubted the safety of the mail itself, out of your possession: that you had determined, as the wisest course, to detain these papers: and you now ask instruction from the Department.

"Upon a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the Postmaster-General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of their character of tendency, real, or supposed. Probably, it was not thought safe to confer on the head of an Executive Department a power over the press, which might be perverted and abused. "P. M. CHARLESTON, S. C.

"But I am not prepared to direct you to forward or deliver the papers of which you speak. The Post Office Department was created to serve the People of each and all of the United States, and not to be used as the instrument of their destruction. None of the papers, detained have been forwarded to me, and I cannot judge for myself of their character and tendency; but you inform me, that they are, in character, "the most inflammatory and incendiary—and insurrectionary in the highest degree."

"By no set or direction of mine, official or private, could I be induced to aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly or indirectly. We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the former be per-

owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the former be perverted to destroy the latter, it is patriotism to disregard them. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction, and will not condemn the step you have taken.

"Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained, and the circumstances by which you are surrounded."

In the 2d place, we lay before our readers, the transactions of the Citizens of Charlestee, teaching the

in the 2d place, we lay before our readers, the transactions of the Citizens of Charleston—touching the mail:

(From the Charleston Mercury, August 4.)

"Public Meeting.—At a very large and respectable meeting of Citizens held at the City Hall yesterday morning, in consequence of a Resolution of the City Council on the subject of counteracting effectually certain recent acts of fanatics and incondicions the large

" Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consist of twenty-one persons, to take into consideration the objects of this meeting, and to report at a meeting of the citizens, at such time as they may deem fit, such measures as may be proper to be adopted in reference to these objects, and that said committee be invested in the

WILLIAM PATTON, Secretary.
"The following named Gentlemen were accordingly ppointed by the Chairman, to compose the Committee lluded to above:

"Hon. C. J. Colcock, Gen. R. Y. Hayne, Dr. W. Read, Nath'l Heyward, Esq., Hon. Thomas Lowndes, John Robinson, Esq., Charles Edmondston, Esq., B. F. Dunkin, Esq., H. A. Desaussure, Esq., Rene Godard Esq., Capt. James Robertson, Edward Carew, Esq., Capt. James Lynah, Martin Roddy, Esq., Tristam Tupper, Esq., Edward R. Laurens, Esq., John L. Pezant, Esq., Edward R. Laurens, Esq., John L. Pezant, Esq., Gol. M. Jacobs, Saml. P. Ripley, Esq., W. Kirkwood, Esq., John Strohecker, Esq.

(From the Charleston Mercury, August 5.)

"At a meeting of the Committee of twenty-one held, yesterday at 12 o'clock, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted: "Hon. C. J. Colcock, Gen. R. Y. Hayne, Dr. W. Read,

nanimously adopted:
"Kesolved, That a Committee be appointed to com

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to communicate to the citizens the arrangement made with the Post Master, that no Seditious Pamphlets shall leave his affice until the Civil Tribunals of the City are informed upon the subject, and that they be authorized in the name and behalf of the citizens of Charleston, to accompany the Mail from the Steamboat which is expected to arrive this night or to morrow to the Post Office and to rive this night or to-morrow, to the Post Office, and to make the necessary arrangements with the Postmaster, to prevent the distribution of the Seditious Pamphlets which may at any time be received by the Mail.

"The Committee consist of Gen. HAYNE, JOHN ROBINSON, CHS. EDMONDSTON, H. A. DESAUSSURE, JAMES ROBERTSON, JAS LYNAH, EDWARD R. LAURESS.

"In laying before our readers the foregoing Resolution, adopted unanimously by the Committee of Twenty-One, we cannot refrain from expressing our satisfaction, in which we are sure the whole community will cordially unite, that matters have now taken a course so well calculated to unite public sentiment and to produce the culated to unite public sentiment, and to produce the happiest effects at home and abroad. The measures adopted by the Committee, in concurrence with the Post Master, will effectually prevent, at least for the present, the diffusion through the Post Office of this city of that moral poison, which, unless arrested, must sooner or later shake society to its centre. So far, the immediate object of those who have been most excited on this subst, will have been fully attained; and we are well co vinced that had these measures been adopted carlier, the late seizure and and destruction of a portion of the Mail late seizure and and destruction of a portion of the Mail, would never have been attempted. We are quite confident that now, when a highly respectable Committee is charged with this especial duty, by the voice of the great body of the people, they will find a ready support from all classes of our fellow-citizens. The plan adopted by the Committee, of accompanying the mail to the Office, and having it delivered unopened to the Post Master, by whom a separation can then be made of the general contents from the obnazions matter, will enable that officer to fulfil the duties imposed upon him by virtue of his office, while, at the same time, this community will be protected from all ties imposed upon him by virtue of his office, while, at the same time, this community will be protected from all the imputations and painful consequences that might result from breaking open the mail, and despoiling it of a portion of its contents, before its arrival at the office.—Indeed, we understand it is extremely doubtful whether the Mail could be received at the office in that condition, as the l'ost Master could not, in that case, hold himself responsible for the contents. We, therefore, repeat our conviction that the arrangements made will give general

conviction that the arrangements made will give general satisfaction, and we are quite sure that no further attempts will be made to seize, or in any way interrupt the mail."
We trust, the Committee of Vigilance in Richmond will adopt Charleston as their guide—so far, as to enter into an arrangement with the Postmaster here—as either to deliver to them all such neferious publications, to be

burned, or to send them back to the Publishers. Let none be given out to any one, but to the selected organ of the Committee of Vigilance (say to its Chairman)—or if any should be inadvertently given out of the office, let it be forthwith delivered to the Committee. We know that such publications are still going on.—We ourselves received on Sunday morning an infamous little pamphlet from the N. York mint, of "Slavery Record."

If we can arrest the Emissaries and their publications, we shall stop the flames from spreading among us. But the Fanatics may attack us in

The District of Columbia.

We may as well speak out at once upon that subject.

the Fanatics may attack us in

The District of Columbia.

We may as well speak out at once upon that subject. The South will never acquiesce in it. She ought not. She will not But, if necessary, the Legislature of Virginia should interpose. Every State south of the Potomac should do so—and if, after due notice, the obnoxious law is not repealed, we must shake hands with our brethren, and discolve the compact. Dear as this Union is to us—incestimably endeared by ten thousand ties and associations; and painful as it is to make the slightest allusion to the only rock on which the Union can probably split, we think it due to our brethren to warn them of the consequences of such a fanatical attempt. But in the spirit of the following remarks from the Alexandria Gazette, we fully coincide:

fully coincide:

"We observe, especially in the Virginia papers, that an idea is prevalent that the mischief-makers will for the present cease general operations, and concentrate all their force in a movement before Congress, relative to an alteration of the laws of the District of Columbia concerning portions of the property of its inhabitants. This movement they declare, and the whole South declares, will be resisted with as much energy as if the District were a part of the soil of Virginia or Carolina. A call is made, in the Richmond Enquirer, upon the people of the District to be up and doing—to demand that Congress shall "touch not." We believe all this matter is safe enough. Any proposition in Congress of a nature like that to which we have referred, will be indignantly scouted down—It will not be permitted to be seriously scouted down—It will not be permitted to be seriously entertained. Congress has not heretofore failed to treat

entertained. Congress has not heretofore failed to treat this interference as it deserved, and will not be backward again in rebuking such officiousness. On this point, at present, we rest satisfied!"

We, too, for the present, will rest satisfied.—Surely the calm citizens of the North will not permit the attempt to be made—and if it be, the wise and good men in Congress will defeat it. It must be so. The patriotism of the country, is still equal to any emergency. The in Congress will defeat it. It must be so. The patriotism of the country, is still equal to any emergency. The danger will be foreseen, and it must be avoided. Whether it be an usurpation of power on the part of Congress, or a gross abuse, it can never be tolerated. Which it is, is still a moot point.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce argues with great ingenuity and force, that Congress has no such power in the District of Columbia. If necessary, we shall publish the article hereafter.

in the District of Columbia. If necessary, we shall publish the article hereafter.

There is a fourth measure, which deserves our attention. The merchants of Charleston have set us the example. We hope the merchants of Richmond will be invited to hold no intercourse with any Fanatics of the North, like the notorious Tappans, who are raising Societies and funds, for the purpose of flooding the South with their nefarious papers. We must, as far as we can, commend the poisoned chalice to their own lips.—The following is a Copy of the Proceedings in Charleston:

"MEETING OF STORE-REFFERS.—Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the Store-keepers of Charleston, was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 o clock in the City Hall, for the purpose of expressing their opinion of the propriety of declining to have any business connexion with Northern Merchants, who were known to favor the views of the Abolitionists.

adopted.:
 "Fellow-citizens: The Merchants of Charleston feel-"Fellow-citizens: The Merchants of Charleston feeling a high sense of indignation towards the Fanatics who are perverting the sacred cause of philant/fropy, by disguising under its name the vilest purposes that have ever anion ted the hearts of men, can no longer withhold this public expression of their feelings. Justice to themselves and a proper sense of the duty they owe this State, render it measures that efficient and prompt measures der it necessary that efficient and prompt measures should be taken to stay the uplifted arm of the assassin Lefore the fatal blow is struck. The time has come, when Lefore the fatal blow is struck. The time has come, when some action on the subject is loudly called for. No man should slumber in false security. Let every one be at his post, and all is safe. But if certain Fanatics are allowed to the security of the same allowed to the security of the security of the same allowed to the security of the security of the same allowed to the security of the secur his post, and an is saie. But if certain Fanatics are allowed to go on in their unholy work, and impose upon the credulous and weak, under an appeal to "human rights," the evil will become a great one, and we will awaken too late to a sense of our danger. Let us not

rights," the evil will become a great one, and we will awaken too late to a sense of our danger. Let us not fold our arms and see our families butchered, and our firesides deluged with blood. Fearful as these consequences are, they will inevitably occur, unless we oppose them with the strength of freemen, who know their rights and are determined to defend them.

"The Merchants of Charleston commot reconcile it to themselves to transact business with Abolitionists," and they know, that by so doing, they add fuel to the fire that is intended to consume them. They have, therefore, assembled in a body, for the purpose of forming an Association, the object of which shall be, to discontinue all commercial connexion whatever with the enemies of their country; and such we consider the Abolitionists. The Merchants of Charleston are fully aware that the course of these Fanatics cannot be stopped by the adoption of these measures, unless similar meetings are held by the merchants of all slave-holding States opposed to an open violation of their rights. We hope to see our example generally followed, and if we mistake not the feelings of the South, it will be.

"Let the commercial men of every slave-holding State come forward freely and fearlessly—Let them denounce these Fanatics—Let them (as we now do.) enter into a solemn compact to withdraw their mite, be it ever so

e Fanatics-Let them (as we now do,) enter into a solemn compact to withdraw their mite, be it ever so small from the revenue of the incendiaries, and be assured the purse of the assassins will be lessened, and

the danger necessarily decreased.
"We feel satisfied that public opinion is with us even at the North. And, it is to be hoped, that some decided action there will strike dismay into the hearts of the Aboforward boldly in defence of Southern rights. This country has been agitated for years, by a storm which threatened the destruction of our peace: the Union has been shaken almost from its foundation. Tranquillity has scarely been restored, when new commotions are stirred up, which if not checked, must produce the most appalling consequences. Much depends upon the North. If the Abolitonists are repulsed at home, their efforts will be of no avail; at all events let the South do her duty, and we will be beyond the reach of danger. duty, and we will be beyond the reach of danger.
"In conclusion the following resolutions are offered for

your consideration: deficient in duty to our State, did we not publicly express our contempt for, and determined opposition to, the mea-sures adopted by Tappan, Cox, Garrison & Co.

"Resolved, That as we despise the means, and suspect the motives of the Abolitionists, we must necessarily abhor them; and with these feelings we solemnly pledge ourselves not to purchase from or traffic directly or indirectly with any Abolitionist.

"Be it further Resolved, That we entertain a high respect for the Merchants generally at the North and will

CHARLES KERRISON, Secretary."
In a word, to avert the mischiefs of the war which the Fanatics are carrying on against us, we must be well prepared for it. We must adopt every precaution, that we can devise.—It is thus, that we may save the transparent of the South from insurrection, and the Union of the States, from dissolution.—We again, and again, and again, warn our brethren of the North. They too love the Union. Let them join us, then, in preserving it against all sorts of enemies.

North—only to avail himself, on the next, of the feelings he has existed, to clamour against Van Buren, and to calumniate his friends in the South. He is one of those calumniate his friends in the South. He has existed, to clamour against Van Buren, and to calumniate his friends in the South. He has existed to calumniate his friends in the South. He the Union. Let them join us, then, in preserving it would have deserved our thanks—but he has shown against all sorts of enemies.

The Scenes at Vicksburg-and in Mississippi. We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman from Vicksburg, who has recently located himself at that, now celebrated, place. He was an eye-witness of the events of "the three days"—(whether they should be styled "glorious," or should receive a less honorable title, we leave to public opinion and to time, the Monitor of all things, to decide.)

alarm of our Southern brethren, "are "without a foundation."—It admits, that the Fanatics are enthusiastic, and well organised "but yet it dear to affirm, that the moral and physical force community is against them, by an almost infinority."—Yet whilst it gives us this assurance.

and had a very good opportunity of witnessing the whole

The Insurrectionists present another and a darker scene The Insurrectionists present another and a darker scene of the Insurrectionists present another and a darker scene of the Insurrection has not probably been as great as one would have anticipated from the Murrel pamphlet of Virgil Stewart, or the rumeurs in the newspapers. The "Mississippina" of the 17th ult., published at Jackson, says, that "We (the Editors) live in an adjoining county to that where the plot was first discovered, and are convinced from all we can learn, that not one negro in every five hundred ever dreamed of, or was in the slightest degree connected with it. It was confined principally to a single neighborhood, and set on foot and originated by a few degraded and lawless white men.—The negroes generally had nothing to do with it, and no testimony has been produced except in one or two neighborhoods from which the inference can be drawn, that it was any thing more than a neighborhood affair. The white men who were engaged in the matter, and who instigated the few negroes to insurrection, who have been detected, have been humans all such westeless when the second of the control of the produced of the control of the produced the few negroes to insurrection, who have been detected, have been humans all such westeless which men who were engaged in the matter, and who instigated the few negroes to insurrection, who have been detected, have been hung—as all such wretches should be—without judge or jury, as examples to others who are disposed to tamper with our slaves.—Some ten or fifteen negrees have also been hung, and the excitement which was produced by the discovery of a diabolical scheme for the butchery of the whites, has almost entirely subsided."—The Maysville (K.) Eagle, of the 30th, states, that the "executions have been confined to Madison, Hinds, Warren, and Washington counties—and the number who have suffered is probably from 15 to 20 whites, and from 30 to 40 slaves." Among the former, is a young man by name of Donovan, formerly of Maysville, who, in a pathetic letter to his wife, on the eve of his execution, protests his innocence in the most solemn terms.

Meetings have been held by the citizens of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Maysville, to oust the Blacklegs.—A still more formidable naceting, 4 or 500 persons, has met at Danville, K., to wern James G. Birney against the publication of his Abolition paper. A Committee of 5 was selected to wait on Birney, and serve him with a copy of their Resolutions. He must be a daft man to persevere! It will be at his own peril. He will rue the consequences, as sure as he persists.

Another varning to the Agitators! An Abolition Emis-

consequences, as sure as he persists.

Another varning to the Agitators! An Abolition Emissary recently went to Burke county, Georgia, preaching up his rebellious doctrines. But the overseer caught him, tucked him up, and gave him 50 lashes. Prene:

ACT OF AMNESTY

The last Lynchburg Virginian offers the following roposition: "The Whig papers have urged upon the people "The Whig papers have urged upon the people to notice, a ineeting of the Store-keepers of Charleston, was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock in the City Hall, for the purpose of expressing their opinion of the propriety of declining to have any business connexion with Northern Merchants, who were known to favor the views of the Abolitionists.

"John JI. Honour, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Charles Kerrison, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

"R. J. Moses, Esq., addressed the meeting in a very spirited manner, and concluded by offering the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.:

"We cheerfully close with the above Proposition. We have never been desirous of making this agitating subject

We cheerfully close with the above Proposition. We have never been desirous of making this agitating subject a Party Question. We stated in our last paper, that it ought not to be so considered. Whatever might have been our fears of the political designs of some few individuals, we will yield our fears if they will yield their designs. The whole subject ought indeed to be stript of all party allusions. There should on this subject at least, be no Van Burenism, Calhounism, Clayism, Whiteism, or any other sort of political ism. We hail with great pleasure the sentiment which is now manifesting itself in the South. There was no party spirit in the organization of the Committee—none in the Public ing itself in the South. There was no party spirit in the organization of the Committee—none in the Public Meeting of this City on Tuesday last—none in the Debate—the Resolutions adopted—norany in the Committee of Vigilance, which has been selected by the Chairman. Both parties are moving together. A similar spirit is actuating the citizens of Powhatan. We find Nash and Hanking side he side with Command Miller.

Hopkins side by side with Crump and Miller. Petersburg is displaying the same unanimity. The notice for a Public Meeting is signed conjointly by Haines (of the Constellation) and Wilson (of the Intelligencer) as Secretaries—and it is addressed to the heads of families, without distinction of party.—Let the Northern Fanatics witness this harmony of feeling and concert of movements, and be warned in time. We hope the South will move as one solid phalanx—as one man.

Away, then, with all party discords—and with all species of wrangling, upon a subject which so deeply affects the interests of all the South! Let the only contest be, who shall most effectually preserve the South from incendiaries, and the Union itself from the consequences of their misdeeds. Let us discountements all attempts, as the "Virginian" suggests, to "identify it with the Presidential Election." Let our great ambition be, who shall best preserve the South against the Fanatics of the North—who shall best guard our rights and interests against their unholy machinations—and who shall best preserve the Union as long as the standard our rights and interests against their unholy machinations—and who shall best preserve the Union as long as the standard our rights and interests against their unholy machinations—and who shall best preserve the Union as long as the standard our rights and interests against their unholy machinations—and who shall best preserve the Union as long as the standard our rights and interests against their unholy machinations—and who shall best preserve the Union as long as the standard our rights and interests against their unholy machinations—and who shall best preserve the Union as long as the standard our rights and interests against their unholy machinations—and who shall best preserve the Union as long as the standard our rights and interests against their unholy machinations. against their unholy machinations—and who shall best preserve the Union, as long as it can be consistent with our sacred rights and the safety of our families—But in making these exertions, we have a right to demand, as we stly hope, that our brethren of the North will actively co-operate with us. They should exert them-selves to put down the Fanatics—to scout their designs, to paralyze their efforts, and to drive the Emissary Thompson from the soil which he is defiling with his pre

We close, then, with the Proposition of the "Virginian"—and we shall faithfully carry it out. We cheerfully accept the olive branch, and shall avoid all political allusions, unless we shall be forced into them by the party acts or factious designs of others.

M. M. Noah is a singular wight. One day he comes or produce unhappy difficulties on the Slave question"—
throws open the Evening Star for the people of the
South—begs Editors South of the Potomac to have the our consideration:

"Resolved, That as citizens of Charleston, we should be efficient in duty to our State, did we not publicly express ar contempt for, and determined opposition to, the measures adopted by Tappan, Cox, Garrison & Co.

"Resolved, That as we despise the means, and suspect the motives of the Abolitionists, we must necessarily about the motives of the Abolitionists, we must necessarily about the motives of the Molitionists, we must necessarily about the motives of the Molitionists, we must necessarily about the mire of faction—indites, along article under the head of "The Stave Question—Its influence on the next the motives of the Molitionists, we must necessarily about the mire of faction—indites, along article under the head of "The Stave Question—Its influence on the next the motive of the molitical and the mire of faction—indites, along article under the head of "The Stave Question—Its influence on the next the molitical and the mire of faction—indites, along article under the head of "The Stave Question—Its influence on the next the molitical and the mire of faction—indites, along article under the head of "The Stave Question—Its influence on the next the mire of faction—indites, along article under the head of "The Stave Question—Its influence on the next the mire of faction—indites, along article under the head of "The Stave Question—Its influence on the next the mire of faction—indites, along article under the head of "The Stave Question—Its influence on the next the mire of faction—indites, along article under the mire of faction—indites, along article under the head of "The Stave Question—Its influence on the next the mire of faction—indites and the mire of faction—indites the motives of the Abolitionists, we must necessarily abhor them; and with these feelings we solemnly pledge
ourselves not to purchase from or traffic directly or indirectly with any Abolitionist.

"Be it further Resolved, That we entertain a high respect for the Merchants generally at the North, and will
be happy to continue to deal with them so long as they
do not interfere with our rights.

"On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of
this meeting be published in the Gazettes of the City.

JOHN H. HONOUR, Chairman.

Charles Kerrison, Secretary."

head of "The Slave Question—Its influence on the next
Presidency"—calumniates Van Buren—abuses the Enquirer—calls upon the South to support their own candidate for the Presidency—appeals to sectional prejudices
and makes the Abolition question a mere political
Hobby, while he has the audacity to cry out thief
upon others. If Mr. Noah were possessed of true
principle, he might indeed be a champion of which
the South would be proud. But he is never to be
trusted.—Instead of the firm, and disinterested Patriot, he is the hack of Faction. One day he professes to unite the South against the Fanatics of the North-only to avail himself, on the next, of the feelings

VARIOUS VIEWS-folse and true! The Salem Gazette assures us, that the "anxiety and alarm of our Southern brethren," are "without adequate events of "the three days"—(whether they should be styled "glorious," or should receive a less honorable title, we leave to public opinion and to time, the Monitor of all things, to decide.)

He informs us, that the account extracted from the Vicksburg Register, and published in one of our last numbers, is accurate, as far as it goes; but a new and a darker colouring having been given to the whole transaction, by a writer in the Louisiana Advertiser, which has received very general circulation, we deem it our duty to lay before our readers some striking facts, selected from his detail of matter, to show how utterly unfounded is the article in that yaper. darker colouring having been given to the whole transaction, by a writer in the Louisiana Advertiser, which has received very general circulation, we deem it our duty to lay before our readers some striking facts, selected from his detail of matter, to show how utterly unfounded is the article in that paper.

It seems, that these gamblers, not content with carrying on their "dreadful trade," in the silence of night would abridge, in the slightest degree, their undoubted right to use or to abuse the pulpit, the press, or the public debate, in the promotion of their plans."—What! not sympathy with any harsh language or headstrong measures of the Abolitionists; but we seem the spirit that would abridge, in the slightest degree, their undoubted and apart from public observation, had, as it were, openly defied all the laws—and, encouraged by numbers, had formed some daring schemes against the safety of the citizens of Vicksburg. They had repeatedly threatened to burn the town—were engaged in daily robberies—and some of the most shocking murders had been traced by a clear and connected chain of evidence, to the haunts of the wretches. The citizens of Vicksburg believe, that as long as these violators of the laws keep within their of the laws, and should be punished according to law; but when they break down the barriers of speciety—attempt to browbeat a whole community—become, not a mere nuisance, but a source of dread to those who have the laws as their only protection, a different aspect is presented. They thought that the laws should be pursued—and a more summary process was to be pursued.

Again—It has been stated, that only thirty or forty citi.

sued.

Again—It has been stated, that only thirty or forty citizens attended the attack upon North's house, and the subsequent execution. We are informed that the uchole town turned out, without exception.

An attempt has been mide to throw odium upon the particular friend of Dr. Bodley, Mr. Robert Riddle, who stands high in the estimation, not only of his own fellow-citizens, but of those persons who may have known him during his residence in Richmond. He was engaged in his Bank duties during the attack upon North's house, and did not leave the Bank till he heard of the death of Dr. B., when he roshed to the spot, gave directions for the hody of his friend to be taken to his liouse, and the ne-

dled and must be instantly extinguished, or the Union is no more. What then is to be done? Let every friend of his country—every lover of republican liberty, be upon the alert. Let nectings be called in every town in New England, and let resolutions be passed, disapproving of the fanatical proceedings of the Abolitionists. What is to be done must be done quickly, for if these things are suffered to progress much farther, another year will exhibit a prostituted Constitution, a broken Union and a bleeding Country."

We re-echo these sentiments of prevention.—We call upon the Patriots of the North to awaken—get up public meetings—scout down these Fanatics—and no longer permit that audacious incendiary, Thompson, to defile the soil on which he treads.

Another Hint to Judge White!

Another Hint to Judge White!

"It is no longer to be disquised, that Geo. Harrison's prespects have saldenly assumed an imposing character, and he will almost certainly be the candidate of the Opposition in all the States North of the Potomac, and North-West of the Ohio, and in Kentucky. There seems to be more sympathy between him and the mass of the people than any Presidential candidates since Mr. Mooree, Geo. Jackson excepted, has clietted,"—Yesterday's Whig.

Thus, the Whig, which but the other day was quite hearty in the cause of Judge White, is now ready to descrt! It will cut him the moment its Impulse Editor can do better with Geo. Harrison. Woe betide the politician, who leaves the friends who loved him, to throw himself into the arms of his enemies.—But if the Whig still sticks to him, it is because the design is, to have three candidates, and throw the Election into the House.—The N. Intelligencer is however, still true in its allegiance to Mr. Webster—and gave him a puff on Saturday of some three long columns.

THE ADDRESS

THE ADDRESS.

THE ADDRESS.

We recommend to our readers the argumentative and eloquent Address of the Committee, appointed by the Baltimore Convention to address the Republicans of the Union. We copy it from the Globe. We have no room to analyse its contents, or to commend its merits. But no eulogium is necessary. It speaks powerfully for itself. Mr. Thomas W. White assures us, that we have mis-

Mr. I homas W. White assures us, that we have misunderstood his letter—that there was not one word, in
his conversation at the Rip Raps, either with the President or Mr. Blair, about the monument to be erested in
honor of Chief Justice Marshall. His conversation took
place on Friday, the day after the remains had been conveyed to Richmond; and no report had reached him
about any design on the part of the Bar of Philadelphia,
to erect a Monument.

The charge of servility comes indeed with peculiar grace from the whirliging Editor of the Whig. Whenever we shall have solicited an office from the President, in advance of his installation—or accepted the honorable mission of Messenger to South America, for the purpose of quieting our nerves—or asked pecuniary aid of any sort from the President, actual or elect, then may we plead guilty to the charge. Brother of mine, we pray then not to overlook the beam in your own eye, before you affect to spy the mote in our's.

There has been much excitement in Baltimore on ac-There has been much excitement in Baltimore on account of the management of the affairs of the Bank of Maryland. Placards were posted on Thursday, and a mob collected in the evening in front of the house of Reverdy Johnson, one of the persons concerned. Some stones were thrown, and a few panes of glass broken—But the Mayor interfered, and the crowd dispersed. Next day, a large meeting of the citizens was held, who denounced this spirit of violence, and recommended to the Trustees of the Bank to relinquish their Trusts and transfer the books and papers to the Creditors of the transfer the books and papers to the Creditors of the Bank. But the same evening, a crowd again collected, and after another assault on the House, and being addressed by the Mayor, Gen. Jones, &c., dispersed without doing any serious mischief. The Trustees have published their resolution to give up the books; and we presume the storm will all blow over.

The Telegraph is evermore at us. Every No. has a The Telegraph is evermore at us. Every No. has a shot—every ball has a billet; but fortunately for us, it is a mere paper-pellet. It only shows the malignity of its Editor, without the power to wound. Its constant chorus is Abolition. Its misrepresentations are gross and unblushing. A late No. republishes a paragraph from the Boston Gazette stating, that "in the year 1829, at the time the Convention of Virginia was sitting at Richmond, for the purpose of forming a new State Constitution, (we) advocated with earnestness, and with ability and sincerity, a proposition to insert in the new instrument, a provision to abolish slavery in the Old Dominion."—It is false—no such proposition was ever made in the columns of this paper—No such idea ever entered into our heads.

If seeking for office he any proof of "discretion," as the Lynch-burg Virginian would have us believe, its compeer of the Whig is one of the mast discreet men in America. He was simost as dis-crete a looker-ahead, as the celebrates Dr. Pangloss himself, who was a candidate for the office of teacher before the Parties were

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltim The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot is at his dirty tricks again. He shows us his real character, by this single face—that, when we mislook him for a geatleraa, we invited him to out house, in 1820, to dise with Mr. Van Buren, and he has since charged that dinner to be an arrangement for bergain and management. We have accer denied that we had ever "the slightest personal intercourse with Mr. Van Buren."—But we do say, in the most solemn manner, that in all our intercourse with him, by conversation or correspondence, we never assen a move of him—aever gave him a pledige to support him, and that he never hinten at it in the most distant manner.—The Golde lately asserts, that Noah's shameless Washington Correspondent, "Ariet," was he whom the said notorious Noah once denominated "Little Judge McLain."—We suspect this Picpoudry Judge bers knows who is the ublushing Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

We leave it to our neighbor to answer the remarks of the L. Virginian, about the want of discretion, "organization," and all that. What was only farce to us, was tragedy to him. We only made merry at the gross "want which he had so pitcously "deplored."

We have various articles before us, both in MS, and print, for which we have no room this morning. We shall find room for them in our next.—Among these are some notices we have received from the North, both in writing and in newspapers, of the Appeal we have made to the Northern States.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER.

CHARLOTTE, July 6th, 1835.

From a perusal of the enclosed, you will see the importance to the individual involved, of prompt and decided action in the case; and nothing need be added, I feel persuaded to ensure it from you and the feel persuaded, to ensure it from you and those to whom he addresses himself. I am sir, your obd t. serv't., PAUL S. CARRINGTON.

PAUL S. CARRINGTON.
P. S. Mr. Robertson mentions that he became acquainted with Mr. Hutcheson of Richmond, a merchant, he believes.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER.
HALIFAX COUNTY, Aug. 6th, 1835.
In your paper of the 31st of July, the statement is
made that, "the 1st No. of 'Human Rights' had been
picked up on Thursday last, in the cabin of the Steamer Kentucky, on her way from Norfolk to Richmond. Reports were soon circulated that the man had come to Richmond, &c.—That he had circulated several papers of the same description in Richmond," &c. A printed hand-bill has been sent from Richmond to Reins' Ta wern, in Prince Edward county, and from that place to Mount Laurel, in Halifax, in the neighborhood of which place I now am, stating, I am informed, (I have not seen the hand-bill,) that suspicion attaches to a young man, a foreigner, just from New York, named Robertson, who left Richmond on Friday morning in the stage for Reins' Tavern, &c. Now, sir, I am that person I am in the stage for Reins' Tavern, &c. Now, sir, I am that person. I am given notice, that, if I cannot clear myself from the charges brought against me, I cannot remain in safety where I am. I am likewise told, that, if I am dismissed from this neighbourhood, with these suspicions entertained against me, I cannot return in safety the road I travelled to this

me, I cannot return in safety the road I travelled to this neighborhood; so excited is the public feeling against me, on account of my supposed conduct.

In this state of things, it seems to me, that the only course left to me, is to address myself to you, who presented the case to the public, and through you to the Mayor and Council of the City of Richmond, whose attention the case has already engaged. Understand me, I am not complaining of you, of them, or of any one—I only ask, to be fairly heard, and fairly judged.—I say, then, I arrived in Richmond on Thursday evening in the Steam Boat Thomas Jefferson, "not the steamer Kentucky." remained in Richmond Wednesday and Thursday, at the house of Mrs. Christian, near the Capitol, and left Richmond on Friday morning, 5 o'clock, for Reins'. I brought on a trank morning, 5 o'clock, for Reins'. I brought on a trank from the North for Mrs. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, and left it at Mrs. Christian's. I mention this circumstance, that it may be recollected at Mrs. Christian's that I was cersainly there. Then, Sir, if I was in Richmond Wednesday and Thursday, I could not have been the individual who was in Norfolk, and on his way from Nornesday and Thursday, I could not have been the individual who was in Norfolk, and on his way from Norfolk on Thursday, dropped the 1st No. of "Human Rights," &c. I never was in Virginia before July, 1835. I never was in Norfolk—I came in a packet within 40 miles of Richmond, and travelled the 40 miles in the boat Thomas Jefferson, paying \$1, and not recording my name at all, not being called on to do so, and not knowing that it was required or proper to do so. I am a notive of Scotland, so entire stranger where I am, having been here but a few days—my occupation is the peaceful and quiet one of a teacher. I never have meddled with the slave question, and do not entertain the sentiments of the abolitionists. I have been acthe sentiments of the abolitionists. I have been acquainted nearly three years with the Rev. John Breckenridge, and would refer any gentleman to him for a knowledge of my character.—I ask, Sir, as an act of justice, that you publish this plain statement, and like-wise that the Mayor and Council of the City of Richmond inquire into the circumstances and publish their decision. I write in great haste, that I may be in time for the mail; but it does not occur to me, that I omit any circumstance that it is important to DAVID F. ROBERTSON.

At a meeting of the people of Powhatan, held at the Court-House thereof, on the 3d day of August, 1835, to take into consideration the proceedings of a portion of the people of the Northern States, vitally affecting the welfare and safety of their Southern brethren:

On motion of Benjamin L. Meade, Esq., Major Jacob Michaux was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Benjamin W. Finney, Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly explained the objects of the Meeting—On notion of Samuel Jones, Esq., it was Resolved. That a committee of be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to reserve COMMUNICATED.

pointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to report to a meeting of the people at the next Court.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the blank in the fore-going resolution be filled with the number "seven." The President then proceeded to appoint William Old, John W. Nash, William Crump, Henry L. Hopkins, John Gilliam, Edward Scott, and Thomas Miller, mem-bers of the Committee, to carry into effect the second resolution

bers of the Committee, to carry into effect the second resolution.

On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to said Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That if any gentleman, appointed a member of said Committee, shall object to serving thereon, the Chairman shall have power to appoint any other person to serve in his place.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting, with the names of the Chairman and Secretary signed thereto, be sent to the Editors of the several papers published in the city of Richmond, with a request that they insert them in their respective papers.

And then the Meeting adjourned until the next Powhatan County Court.

hatan County Court.

JACOB MICHAUX, President. BENJAMIN W. FINNEY, Secretary.

By the steam packet we have our Charleston papers

By the steam picket we have our Charleston papers to last Saturday afternoon, from which we give extracts. These extracts show a high degree of excitement on the subject of the abolition publications which are sent into that State through the medium of the public mail; and the disorderly proceedings which have ensued, are more to be regretted than wondered at.

If our feeble voice night prove of any avail, we should exert it with all our power to dissuade the misguided men engaged in the abolition cause from prosecuting their designs, when certain roin must be the consequence, even to the poor wretches in whose behalf they fancy themselves labouring. No man can read the articles in the Southern newspapers, and not perceive that a state of feeling exists, which, if exasperated by any further attempts to spread the doctrines of abolition, must eventuate in scenes which humanity shudders to anticipate. The condition of the negroes will inevitably be rendered far more deplorable by these fanatic efforts to emancipate them; nor will they alone be the sufferers in the commotions which the Abolitionists are producing. We have been peruited to read, this morning, a letter from the Postmaster at Charleston, to the Postmaster in this city, in which a picture is given of the state of public sentiment in that place, which we should think could not be contemplated by the most heated enthusiast in the cause of universal emancipation without impressing him with the necessity of pausing in his mad career. The Postmaster at Charleston, if the Abolitionists continue to send their incendiary publications, will hereafter discharge the duties of his office at the peril of his life. Blood—the blood of white men, as well as of blacks—will be shed in torrents. The torch of war will be lighted—of a servile war, the most horrid strife that ever incarnadined the earth, and our brothers of the South, pointing to their slaughtered sons and violated daugneters, will say to us at the North, "You fratricides, have done this deed!"

If a singl

If a single abolitionist is among the readers or this paper, to him we address ourselves with all the emphasis in our power, and implore him, in the name of humanity, and for the sake of those very slaves for whose emancipation he labours, as well as for that of myriads of men, women and helpless children of his own complexion, to desist in the fatal work in which he is engaged. Millions of insendiary subligations on the subject of slavery

desist in the fatal work in which he is engaged. Mil-lions of incendiary publications on the subject of slavery have been poured into the South. For a long time our brothers in that quarter of our country have felt that a mine was silently preparing beneath them, which, when fired, would scatter ruin and death over the land. They have warned us of the consequences of the work in which we were engaged, and begged us to desist. Their remonstrance, now come to us with added for your and which we were engaged, and begged us to desist. Their remonstrance now come to us with added fervour, and they point to an outrage, which, if the cause be not discontinued, is but the first of a series, the end of which no one can fully foresee or dare pause to contemplate. Circumstances have crowded our editorial duties this morning into so brief a time that we cannot give as free vent to our sentiments on this subject as we could desire, in the hope that our adjuration might at least prevail with one abolitionist. But to those who read the extracts from the Charleston papers in a proper spirit, additional argument cannot be necessary. They who are not restrained by those statements could not be induced to discontinue the propagation of their fatal doctrines by any appeal to their reason, patriotism, or philanthropy, which it is in our power to make.—N. Y. Ex. Post.

The last Petersburg Intelligencer gives the result of the The last retersourg Intelligencer gives the result of the election, as far as heard from, at Greensville County, (on the 3d.) to supply the vacancy in the Senate of Virginia occasioned by the resignation of Gen Dromgoole, which rasulted as follows:

Dr. Scott, (V.B.) 121

R. K. Meade, (White) 82

Brissen

Committee of Vigilance for Henrico County and City of Gentlemen—You are reminded, that your meeting is to be held on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., in the Hall of the House of Delegates in the Capitol.— Let there be a general attendance, and all who cannot

act, should notify the meeting, so that vacancies may be filled at once. ONE OF THE COMMITTEE MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Married, an Thursday, the 2t of July, by the Rev. E. Adams, in White Chapel Classes, before a large congregation, the Rev. John Towies, to Miss Sepirodia E. Chowning, daughter of Col. John Chowning, all of Lancaster coenty, Vo.

Married, on the 30th ult., Major Benjamie W. Cluverius, of Cloucaster, to Miss Mary E. Tyler, daughter of Dr. Watt Tyler, of Hander, Rich'd Wholesale Prices Current,

COUNTRY FURS. Red Fox Gray Fox Hare Otter 10 12 1-2 PRICES OF STOCKS.
U. S. Bank H0a 110 1-4
Bank of Va., (Richd. sales) 115
Government Bank Notes 1 a 1 19
Formers' Bank 112
Formers' Bank 112
Georgia do. 400
Richmond and Fred'ksby. R. R. Stock \$10 per share abo

Honduras, Voncers, shade and crotch, 5 to 10 do.

BROPERTY IN SCOTTSVILLE FOR SALE. Will be offered for sale, on Wednesday, the 16th of September next, two lots, in the town of Scottsville, on James River, described in a trust deed of Jno. Hartman, to the subscribers, as Trustees, for the benefit of Charles Yancey, as fors number 145 and 147—the last occupied Yancey, as fors number 145 and 147—the last occupied as a Tavern, and so much of the first as the said Hartman is emittled to, and then occupied by him as a store. The aforesaid lots are well improved, and approved stands for a Tavern and Store. Will be sold on the day aforesaid to the highest bidder for cash, upon or near said lots, one or both, as may be necessary to pay and satisfy the debt, and charges of advertising, as secured and provided for by the terms of said deed, which is of record in the County Court of Albemarle. We believe the right good to the foregoing lots; but will convey only such titles as are conveyed to us as trustees.

PEYTON HARRISON,
ROBERT MOSELEY.

August 11. EMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, LYNCHBURG, Principal F. G. SMITH, A. M., Rector of St. Paul's Church.—This institution was established in its present

Church.—This institution was established in its present healthy and agreeable location, in the year 1829, and has enjoyed a patronage uniformly as large as its accommodations admitted. The Principal having lately enlarged his Seminary by the addition of a boarding department, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to receive into his tendle fifteen source Ladies as hourders. ceive into his family fifteen young Ladies as boarders.

The next session opens on Tuesday, September I.—
The course of instruction, which is conducted by experienced and well qualified teachers, is believed to be as

extensive and will qualified teachers, is believed to be as extensive and with as judicious a selection of text books, as in any other similar institution in this State. It embraces the common school studies, (with a rigid observance of Walker's Orthoepy,) the analysis of English, the Elementary and higher Mathematics, Rhetoric, Criticism, Composition, Ethics, History, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music, &c., &c. While the highest degree of attention is devoted to the Belles Lettres, and to the formation of a correct and elevated literary tasts, a due proportion of time is given to vated literary taste, a due proportion of time is given to the physical sciences—this department of the School being furnished with a Philosophical apparatus, which

being formished with a Philosophical Cost three thousand dollars.

References.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore, Richmond—Rt. Rev. Bis. Meade, Norfolk—Rev. Dr. Empie, William and Mary—Professor Tucker, University of Virginia—Rev. Dr. Empie, Lexington College—Professor Dance, Professor Farnum, Lexington College—Professor Dance, Hampden Sidney—Professor Parke, Randolph Macon.

2 Plano Fortes procured to order, combining all the modern improvements, at New York prices.

August 11.

28—w3wif

OTICE.—The subscriber having purchased of Mr. John J. Werth, his entire stock of Goods, intends conducting, at the same stand, a general wholesale and retail HARDWARE BUSINESS.

He will, in the course of a few weeks, receive large additions to his present stock, by importations direct from England, and purchases in the Northern cities, which will render his assortment very complete.

JOHN B. SOUTHALL, Richmond, Aug. 4. [26—4t] Sign of Golden Key.

T. Advertisements, &c., omitted, shall be attended to in